EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. PRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

and interfered with the proper action of the State Government. Governor Fletcher proceeded to act upon it, but with great discretion and liberality, respective arms, and a store-house sories high; on the north site are several shore, some of equal size, and a store-house what this truce, or arrangement, whether it was, had been disapproved by the several store, some of equal size, and a store-house what this truce, or arrangement, whether it was, had been disapproved by the several store, some of equal size, and a store-house store, some of equal size, and a store-house store it was, had been disapproved by the several store arms. Sherman had never seen it and did not show that his truce. I never seen it and did not show that his truce, or arrangement, whether it was, had been disapproved by the several store arms. Sherman had never seen it and did not show that his truce. I never seen it and did not show that his truce, or arrangement, whether it was, had been disapproved by the several store arms. Sherman had never seen it and did not show that his truce. I never seen it and did not show that his truce, or arrangement, show that his truce, or arrangement, show that his truce is not show t many officers. In some cases resistance was made, which was soon, however, over-

The Judges of the Supreme Court, which, as most important, were left to the last, were Barton Bates, son of the Hon. Edward Bates, W. V. N. Bay and John S. Dryden. Judge Bates exhibited his disoretion by resigning about the time the ordinance was passed, and the Governor appointed David Wagner and Walter L. Lossisce to the places of Mesars. Bay and pryden, leaving the vacancy, occusioned by the resignation of Judge Bates, to be filled. It was rumored, some days ago, that the latter gentlemen intended to resist the ly bard upon traitors, is adopted by a conaction of the Governor by refusing to retire. The 12th being the day fixed for the meeting of the Court in St. Louis, there was considerable curiosity to learn what the Radical party of all shades was solid would be the result. The Clerk of the Court | against it, and the Radicals themselves and other minor officials were present when the old Judges appeared and took their seats. | the Radical Governor of the State, and some the Clerk, however, carrying the key of of the Radical German papers opposing it. his office in his pocket, and the janitor It was also feared that the large number of absenting himself, to be out of the men returned from the disbanded rebel way when the cricis should arrive. A case armies to the State, would take the requirwas taken up, and the hearing in progress, ed oath and vote down the new Constituwhen the Governor's appointees entered, tion. But it appears to have survived all and informed the old Judges that they its perils, and though it fared badly in St. were ready to take their seats, but the in- Louis, has been approved by the rural discumbents refused to give way. Thereupon tricts. Judges Wagner and Lovelsco retired to the council, appointed a temporary Clerk, and issued an order directing him to serve a copy of it on the old Clerk, and demand of him the papers, books and records of the Quakers in the rebel States remained true Court. This was done, but the Clerk to their anti-slavery pledges and to the refused to give up the documents.

Under these circumstances Governor Pletcher could take but one course. It was his duty to execute the ordinance. It | Churches," which appeared in your paper, was none of his business to judge of its pol- is swidently from the pen of an intelligent icy or propriety. It was part of the sovereign law of the State, which he, as its enurches of the Confederacy would soon chief executive, was bound to exforce. He have been a unit in declaring slavery an has done so, and in doing so will be be susinviolable divine institution," he no doubt tained by the opinions of loyal men every-

The Arrest of John Mitchell. John Mitchell, the former editor of the Richmond Enquirer, who has for the last fortnight been continuing to work against the government and the Union in the congenial atmosphere of the New York News, has been arrested by General Dix, under known exactly what has become of him but it is supposed that he is now in Fort Ledsyette. Very few will regret it if summary justice is done to this scounded. It is almost a play that Southern editors were not especially enumerated among the excepted class in President Johnson's amnes- an open an firm testimony against slavery ty proclamation. They have done more and war, and were loyal to the United than any other class of men to foment the States Government. This subjected them rebellion, to deceive the people and inflame to some persecution, but the society, nevertheir passions, and to prevent the restorstion of the Union. Their unquestioned ability-we refer more particularly to the writers for the Richmond press-and unscrupulous and audacious disregard for truth did infinite harm, not only by perenading the Southern people into rebellion | nent ministers of the South are already and encouraging them to persevere in it, traveling at the North on a gospel mission, but in deceiving the people and governments of foreign nations. Among these men John Mitchell was first in infamy and devotion to the rebellion. If he is an alien to maintain its unity, from causes which are apparent to every reflecting mind. and not liable to punishment under our laws, he may escape, but if so justice will

be chested. Stolen Guns, If it is true, as reported from Brownsville, that the rebel General Siaughter, before leaving that place, sold his artillery to the Mexican General Mejis, the transaction was a gross breach of faith, and will be treated by this government as entirely null and void. By the surrender of Kirby Smith, all artillery and munitions of war beyond the Mississippi became the property of the United States. General Mejia will be requested to return those guns, and until he eventually recovered. With if he shall not do so, his refusal will constitute a casus bells which will occasion a speedy visit from some of those wild cavalrymen whom General Sheridan is leading to the Rio Grande, and who, the French minister in Washington is afraid, are not well acquainted with the geography of that country. This sequaintance they will soon scaulre, if General Mejia does not quickly to delay by referring the demand to his imperial master. Maximillian, Emperor, is Judge Sharky, of that State, who decided a gentleman with whom Uncle Sam is not | that the whole matter was a fraud upon acquainted, and to whom he certainly will the law of slavery—that the property beof stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.

What did Wendels Phillips Say j It now seems certain that Wendell Phillips did advocate the repudiation of the National war debt in his recent Boston speech. Those who heard him assert that he did so, and that the report of his speech published in the Anti Slavery Standard has been patched up since its deliv- dy Johnson will be read on Friday. This ery. The sgent of the Associated Press in Stone, counsel for Mudd and Harrold. On Boston sends the following to the New York Evening Post:

The New York Exercise Post asys that Wendell Phillips has lair cause of comout's counsel presents his arguments, and the argument in behalf of Mudd, Spangler, the argument in behalf of Mudd, Spang Wendell Phillips has lair cause or malicious replaint sgainst the careless or malicious reporter who sent over the wires the garbled and Arnold, will be made on Wednesday. It is believed that Judge Advocate General It is believed that Judge Advocate General just in their remarks, as the report was made more in sorrow than in malice; and all those within hearing of Phillips, who | 25th inst, and on the Monday following paid attention, knew it was truthful. W. G. Blanchard.

F'As the matter now stands Mr. Paillips rests under the double imputation of baying advocated a most shameless breach of faith and of having falsifled to escape the odium of his position. It will be well for him, if he has any regard for his reputation, to make some explanation of his con-

Negro Suffrage in New Hampsbire. The Unitarian pulpit in Concord, N. H. was closed against the minister of the so-11, on account of his having, against warning, advocated the right of irredmen to the elective franchise on the previous Sunday. His friends secured the largest hall in the city the same evening, and he repeated the | now Common Pleas Judge, is suggested objectionable discourse to an immense and- by the Summit County Beacon as a candi-

VISIT TO SPRINGFIELD ARman a magnificent reception. Gen. Grant

General Grant in Chicago, Chicago gave Gen. Grant and Gen. Sher-

was the great lion, and it required almost

did to take Richmond. One hand of the

General had been shaken until it was help-

very forever in that State, and is particular.

The Society of the Friends in the

The following communication to the

New York Evening Post above that the

"The reconstruction of the Southern

unintentionally overlooked a small but an-

giant church of the South, which presents

in its position points of interest to every

Christian mind.
The Society of Friends in Virginia, North

Carolina and East Tennessee consists of thirty-seven congregations, numbering

Rast Tennesses | bree thousand members, constituting the North Usrolit & Yearly

The discipline of the society, prohibiting

received an accession of over five

the owning or biring of slaves, not only remained inviolate, but the members bore

North and West, raised over twenty thou-

sand dollars to replace their losses by the

schools. On the other hand, two prom

accredited by the usual "certificates."

war, and to assist them in re-ratablishing

We have no wish to intrude friends up-

on public notice, jurther than to show that

one Southern church, at least, has been able

Baitimore, Fifth month 26, 1865. K.

Judge Wm. G. Sharkey, Provisional

Governor of Minissippit.

The Cincinnati Times publishes the fol-

lowing statement of an extraordinary and

revolting case, which was passed on in the

A planter was afflicted with a losthsome

disease. So offensive were the ulcers that be was deserted by his white friends, and

while thus afflicted and foresken, a girl, whom he owned as a slave, kindly and pa-

tiently waited upon him, dresse i his ulcers, cleaned his person, and watched over him

or, he took her to Cincinnati, Ohio,

executed to her a deed of manumission,

had it recorded, returned to Mississipp

and there married her in legal form. They

was sold by the surviving brothers, the

and both mother and children now toil in

The assessination Trial.

the length o time the Military Commission

will be further engaged in the trial of the assassins, by the arrangement among the

counsel that the argument of Hon. Rever-

Saturday Mr. Use will present the defense of O'Laughlin. On Monday Mr. Aikan will sum up, finally, on behalf of Mrs. Sarratt. On Tuesday Payne's and Alzar

Holt will present the final argument in behalf of the prosecution on Saturday, the

the Commission will conclude its work by the findings and sentence. The sentence

eannot, under the rule, be promulgated

until after it has been approved by the President, so that the end of the trial may

not be reached before the first day of July.

The Boston Pioneer, a particularly radi-

wen, contains a cowardly attack upon the

memory of the dead President: rather than

otherwise rejoicing over his assassina-

Union prisoners. The Illinois Zeitung, a

Hon Stevenson Burks, of Lorsin County

Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

"hyens,"

We are enabled to form some idea of

chains or sleep in servile graves.

years ago:

about thirty-five hundred persons.

Union during the last four years:

To the Editors of the Evening Post;

A Constanted with Fantary - Two Press.

Process ow Auctions of the Policy rate Great Aced of the West.

Our espendence of the certifier and Tribane] as much strategy for him to get about as it SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 22, 1865.

The Governor and Supercone Court of less, and his records to save his other hand from a like fals were aumarous, had only finite of Missouri of Mesars Dryden and Bay, claiming to be Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri, from their seats, is caused to be discouri, a brief statement of them will be interesting.

The late State Convention in Missouri passed an ordinance was aing the offices of all Judges, Clerks, &c., in that State, and authorizing the Governor to fill the vacancies by appointment. This ordinance was rendered necessary by the mass of discouries and interfered with the proper action of the State Government. Governor Flistcher.

General bad been shaken until it was help less, and his records to save his other hand from a like fals were aumarous, had only the same had been supposed and the fals were aumarous, had only the source still. His apartments at the form was preserved to suppose to married the mass of the Missouri, from their seats, is caused to be one of successful. His apartments at the bodies of the saving strong from their seats, is caused to be one of the mass of the mass of the mass of the mass of the saving successful. His apartments at the bodies of the saving successful. His apartments at the saving successful. His apartments at the bodies of the saving the four years' war, the great out, shrows the from war, the great out, shrows the foot of the ascent, gives ample space for the coulding, and wherever he chanced to be caste were dispensed in burniant of the mass of the mass of the read. This is right. The nation can never do enough for this most emitted to be my chosen when the distribution of the saving successful. His apartments at the court of the saving successful. It is a successful. It is the there of the saving successful. It is a successful. It sas most direct form of returning thanks, is all that has been extracted from him, either at Washington, New York or Chica-

Grantia honored as a man of school, and not as a man of words. When the nation washis a man famous for his garrulity, it will call upon that eminent estaract of verbiage who is naw, probably, disturbing some solitude with his declamation—Garret Davis, of Kentuckvi

The New Miss urf Consultation of Missouri, which ends slap.

Constitution of Missouri, which ends slap.

Constitution of Missouri, which ends ala-On the brow of the hill, west of the On the brow of the hill, west of four General Grant that Sherman fquare, are officers houses, and the great from General Grant that Sherman fquare, are officers have over 300,000. In one room, ders had been given to resume hostilities, and over 300,000. In one room, siderable majority. We are highly gratisiderable majority. We are highly gratified at the result, the more so, that we had
feared a contrary one. The opposition to
the Radical party of all shades was solid
assainst it, and the Badicals themselves Longfellow's poem, touching this very were, in a measure, divided in its support,

This is the Arenal; from flour to ceiling, Lake a tuge crean rise the burnished arms, let, from their alsout breats no authous peaking, Bia tie the viling as with rude sizems. Going to the western windows, the omes of 20,000 people are in sight, half uried in abundant foliage; the winding wer can be traced 15 miles through this lorious valley, and grand hills in the blue distance, keep stendfast watch over all A mile south are the "water-shops," a west

where the heavy forging is done.

Three miles north, at Cabotville, are great shops and foundries, where the "Ames Company" have employed 700 men in making swords and cannon, shot and shell. Hundre's more have been busy in the city making revolvers, gun ca riages, caissons and harnesses. Such are the year recources of a great nation, roused to the great work f destroying rebellion, and giving there-

by liberty to all.

Coming from Boston, I stopped a day at
West Brockneid, amidst the rich, rolling
pasure lands of Worcester county, and visited a factory for making condensed nilk, sweetened and put up in small cans, o keep for years. Six hundred quarts of milks day have been used to supply sol-diers in the distant fields and hospitals and now it goes to ships and far away citics. I saw the process—simple, and yet needing great care and skill, and insuring purity in the result. It is "Borden's paent, put up by Lewis and Brothers. The ministers in these sucient New England pulpits used to point the moral of sermons by "the imprevement" toward the close. Fo let me make my "improve-ment," to things material and secular, which yet should be the means toward

During the war, the Virginia Meetings maintained a close consection with the Baltimore Yearly Meetings, to which they belonged, and those in North Carolina and lije's higher ends. Through this pleasant valley, along the oute to Boston, in the places I have vis-Meetingr,) continued "annual episties" to the Northern and Western Yearly Meet-ing, breathing the warmest expressions of ijed, where one flads the thin and rocky soil of plain and nill side, everywhere is thrift and growth, comfort and gvan jux-Worcester to Providence, in the seaboard and central towns, with steam power where needed. Not only are great mills, but little shops in quiet nocks, where a hundred members.

Immediately upon the surrender of Johnston's army their brothren of the few neighbers work together. Thousands of women, too, take work to their homes. Fabrics of cotton and wool, boots and shoes, furnituse, machinery, tools for farm and shop, and an endless variety of articles, useful, tasteful and delicate, go far and wide from their many work shops. There is a variety of occupations, giving place to talent, work for all willing hands of men and women, instant and constant call for labor and skill of every kind.

The farm is near the factory, giving good rices in the home market, and cheap goods in feture, saving double transportation, and keeping on the land all that should be put back to enrich it, instead of sending away its products, and thus impoverishing the soil. The blending of these varied experiences and vocations, the meeting and mingling of these many life currents, tinged and shaped by such wide mastery of man over nature's forces and materials, is full of all benefit. It is civilization, culture, wealth Mississippi courts by Judge Sharkey some of soul as well as purse. To the farmer it is increase of the products of his acres econ omy of exchange, work of hand and brain, whatever gift of power or character hi children may possess, and all the while the orall of inventive genius, pulsing through he serene quiet of his life in the fields sping it from all narrowness or stagns tion, that he may the more enjoy nature's beauty, and the better make her forces serve

The result is, on a broad scale, such wide-spread comfort in material things, such wealth of the many, as can hardly be found elsewhere, and such schools, libraries and churches as are rare indeed. In the nature of things New England will be more argely manufacturing than the West, and there is room enough for us all. But why should our farmers be far from the market wasting labor to pay useless transportation and make their still poorer by sending away all its products?

and there married her in legal form. They lived together affectionately for many years, reared a family of children, and, as he isy upon his death bed, by will he divided his property between his wife and children. His brothers, hearing of his death, came downed her years indigeant at the demand. They too, were seized, and the validity of that marriage was tried before Why should we not have in Michigan, this rically varied life, with its broad scope for the noble powers of hersons and daugh-Surely we can make cloths from our

the immense supplies of iron beneath our This state of things in New England is the result of the efforts of generations, against of stacles far greater than need stand in our future path. Just now there is a great prosperity, which may be checked or snaken by changes of trade or still more, by ruinous blindness of Government. In the new order of things just opening in this country, the interest of free labor is one in all its branches. In this new financial emergency, revenue is no theory, but a Let the great Northwest ask for a steadfast policy of protection to home industry, so that our increasing manufactures can pay our home tax, our farmers gain thereby, and our specie and bonds can be kept at home, instead of dritting rapidy, as now, to Europe, to create a which shall soon return to vex us with trial and disaster, such as we may well dread,

G. B. S. The order of Knighthood is being liberally dispensed in England. Guinness, the great brewer of London stout, has been anighted. Henry Russell, the descriptive ballad singer, is also to be knighted; and Tennyson and Tupper are talked-of condidates for the same honor.

and can, in time, guard against.

cal German paper, edited by Carl Hein-A member of the 186th O V I writes to the Dayton Journal that the boys of tion. It calls him the murderer of 64 000 | that regiment recently took a vote for candidate for the next Governor, and Govciety, Rev. J. L. Hatch, on Sunday, June | high-toned German paper, denounces the ernor Brough got a majority of three to

course of the Pioneer, and calls Heinzen a one. Jeff Davis' commission as a First Lieutenant of Dragoons, signed Andrew Jack-son, President, and Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, and dated April 10, 1843, has fall en into the hands of a member of Gov. Ogdate for the Supreme Bench of the State. | lesby's staff.

[Wash, Cor Cincinnati Gazatta.]

Coneral Halleck has written a letter to san Secretary of War relative to the statements made by General Sherman in a communication to General Grant, characterized and antically unjustices. Deafness, Gatarrh Ang them as incorrect and entirely unjusti-flable by the facts in the case. With respect

MEDICAU

DISCHARGES OF THE BARS SO

DR. LIGHTHILL,

NDER OF REEL NAVAL

No. 34 St. Marks Place, New York City.

Will commence his engagement

TAN CRECOLORS OF THE

YELECHE

TITZ-HUGH,

FORCIGI

Sherman's military command, by d shops, some of equal size, and a store-house to the process of the process works with such magical personant in the polished steel.

where the was, had been disapproved by the Precident, and General Grant on ordering the movement of my troops, simply notified me of this fact, and of the renewal of fostilities. Even if Sherman's truce had been binding on me, which it was not the polished steel.

to the charge of encroaching upon Gen

have required several days. I only knew from General Grant that Sherman's arand that I was directed by him to push forward my further orders. All other in-formation from North Carolina came from

General Halleck also states that the troops were sent from the direction of Mon. Burkesville and Danville by order of Gen. Sth. eral Grant and that the information relative to the treasure of Davis was obtained from a gentleman of character, whose statements were entitled to consideration.— He adds: "General Grant neither disapproved nor countermanded any orders of mine, nor was there, at that time, an truce. It had ceased by General Grant's orders to resume hostifices, and the subsequent surrender of Johnston's army, of which he then notified me, and recalled a

part of the troops which he had directed me to send to Danville and Greensboro. There was but one other point in General Sherman's complaint that I deem necessary te notice. I refer to the uggestion made to you in regard to the orders to Generals Thomas and Wilson for preventing the escape of Davis and his Cabinet. In sug gesting the orders to be sent to the e othas directly and not through Gen Sherman, I suggested no departure from well established official channels, but even if I had, the responsibility of adopting that course must ret upon the authority who sant it. If this complaint is directed against the form of the suggestion, I can ous forms. He has practiced in New York,

It was reported that orders purporting to come from Gen. Sherman had been received through the rebels, for Gen. Wilson to withdraw from Macon and rele-se his prisoners and that all hestilities should cease. These orders threw open the door to the escape of Davis and his party. This I knew was contrary to the wishes and orders of the Government, but I had no means of knowing whether or not Sherman had been so informed. I at the time had no communieation with him or General Grant, and I was not aware that either could communi-cate with our officers in the West, except that the suggestion had reference only to have experies every stream; in the mountain glens of Barksbire, along the branches of the Connecticut, on the busy Blackstone from in no respect to reflect upon or be discein no respect to reflect upon or be disce-speciful to, General Sherman. If I had been able to communicate with General Sherman, or had known at the time the

condition of affairs in North Carolins, there would have been no necessity or occasion for any suggestion to you, and most probably none would have be With these remarks I respectfully sub-mit that Sherman's report, so far as he refers to me, is unjust, unkind and contrary to military usage, and that his statements are contrary to the real facts. I beg leave further to remark that I have in no way, shaps or manner criticised or reflected upon General Sherman's course in North Carolins, or upon his truce, or as General Grant styles it, arrangement with Johnston and Breckinridge, but have simply acted upon the orders and expressed the wistes of my superiors, a communicated to me, and as I understand them.

LETTER FROM GEN. STONEMAN. General Stoneman has also addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, complaining of the injustice done him by General Sherman, in charging that he (Stoneman) was responsible for the escape of Davis from Virginia and North Carolina.

Jeff. Bayis in Prison.

According to reliable information, Jefferson Davis is still in Fortress Monros, notwithstanding that he was several times announced, on good authority, to have arrived at Washington. The great criminal appears to be already suffering the penalty of his crimes. His appetite has failed him, "tired nature's sweet restorer" refuses to bless him, and his days and nights pass on in wretched wakefulness. Those who saw him on Monday, report him sitting in his bed, his brow fursowed, and his cheeks surken, his eye listless, gazing on the blank walls of his cell as if he saw a great horror before him and a pallid terror behind him. His nerves are gone; he start- at the slight at noise like a revered child; his physical organism is prostrated almost beyond recuperation. His physicians, after consultation, imposed absolute charnel-house quiet in his casemate, and now the guards of the prisoner pace his cell in slippers, that their foot-

The Empress. Eugenie appears to entertain a perfect passion for everything connected with the memory of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette. She has filled a large room at the Tuilleries with redcs of this kind, where

templation. Only lately a writing table has been added to this collection, which Prince Baveau purchased at the sale of the Chateau Craon, where the ill-fated Queen used to pass many weeks. Since the Emperor's departure for Africa, the long robes have taken entirely posses sion of our pious Eugenie, and the church reigns once more supreme at court. This has given great offense to Georga Sand, who showed the other day her aversion to the clergy in a very rude and unbecoming manner. While attending the high mass

service and lit her cigar.-Paris Letter. The Bassau Pirate Story.

Boston Traveller says: West Indias, but off the banks of Newfoundisnd. The fellow Draine, who cap-tured the schooner St. Marys in Chess-peake may is represented as the Captain tarrh as I was six months ago, but I am of the pirate, and we learned from Captain now of the belief that if there is such a Moore, of the saip Anna Kimball, at this taing as a cure for Chrowro Catarry, in port, that he was in the vicinity of Nassau, my case a substantial cure has been effected. P. last month, threatening all kinds of ed. FREDERICK S. JEWELL, bave burned some bark, but we doubt if it ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864. was the Lizzie.

DRY COODS.

TRUMMED BONNETS AND HATS.
From and after this date we sell at a
LAB E REDUCTION IN PRICE.

For Bargado, cell at
1-10

MORGAN, ROOT & CO. S. PAW SILE SHAWLS Of a very superior qualty, just received. TAYLOS, GRISWOLD & CO.

Crumb, Baslington & Kendall OFFER RARE BARGAINS

In the following Goods: CRAPE MOREIS-ALL SHADES, SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. BHAWLS, ... With a variety of Dress Goods on

At extremely Low Prices. C. S. A. E. C. W. M. E. C. O'THING ... Opening this day at J. H. DaWIFr & 00 'S, Tand IT Pub in Squerk, BLACK SILK CLOAKINGS-Elegant Black Sides received this day:

J. H. Da WITT & CO.,

T and H Pables Square LADIRS' CLUARS-Black Silk and ments in great variety.

J. H. Dawiff & CO.,

7 and il Public renare

deboots isodily balleed

AT PAINESVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO,

At the Parmly House, from Tuesday, June 13th, until Maturday; June 17th, 1865. AT ELRYIA, LORAIN, COUNTY OHIO.

20th, until Saturday, June 24th, 1505. Wert Delegations Vinter AT MEDINA, MEDINA COUNTY, OHIO.

At the American Hatel, from Tuesday, June 27th, until Saturday, July 1st, 1865

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

AT CLEVEDAND. At Russell's Forest City House, from Monday, July 3d, until Saturday, July

> DEBLEDIA NO OTAH E F. H3 H3 J3 J3 J3 C

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL'S first visit to Onio was induced by numerous applications for treatment from parties unable to visit New York for that purpose, and who can not be successfully treated except after a personal examination. His practice has been so successful that he has repeated his visits to Cleveland several times. finds that it is almost as difficult for som parties desiring his service, to visit him at Cleveland, that in compliance with the request of many citizens, he has consented, before returning to Kurope, to visit several central points in Northern Ohio, making Cleveland his headquarters so that all who

desire can consult him. For the past twelve years Dr. Lighthill has paid exclusive attention to the treat-ment of desiness and catarrh in its varionly say that I was innocent of any offense. My telegram was burrefly written for yourself—not the public—and had reference to the state of facts as reported to me. together they have acquired a standing which has carned for the "Lightbill Institute" its present great reputation.

> From the Rev. B. T. Welch, formerly Pastor of the Pearl Street Paperst Church, Albany, New York

NEWTONVILLE, Nov. 10, 1865. DE LIGHTHILL-Dear Siz: Allow me to express my grateful thanks for the skill and kind attention rendered to my daugh ter, whose ears have been hadly effected for many years, and for some months past has been nearly deprived of hearing. The loss of this important sense is certainly a through the repel authorities. Flowed and to a degree known only to those who ced it. If t be a remedy for this great evil, the cause of humanity obviously requires that it should be universally disseminated. I feel it my duty, therefore, and it affords me much pleasure, to give my testimony to the happy effects of your treatment and reme-dies. My daughter has suffered from deafness since early childhood. The left ear has been badly, disessed. The right ear, also, for several years, was seriously affected, and the disease apparently increasing threatening the entire loss of hearing. It was with extreme difficulty that; she could participate in the conversation of her friends, and for two years has been deprived of this source of social enjoyment. Happily my attention was directed to your advertisement, and I was induced to place her in your care. Your treatment, under care of a kind Providence, has been suc-cessful. Her hearing, so far as I can judge, appears to be perfectly restored. Wheththis restoration is permanent is a question time slone can determine, but present

> I am, dear sir, Truly and gratefully yours, B. T. WALCH, D. D.

From Rev. Fred S Jewell Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y. Da Liontuil - Dear Sir: Under date of March 14, I sent you a careful stalement of my case, my former treatment, my fail-ure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial

results are certainly very gratifying.

results. I have been, from the winter of the year 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarra, marked by febrile syptom, vio-lent inflammation of the lining a emorates of the cavities of the head, accompanied in the first stages by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming sorid and yellow and towards the close of the attack purient and bloody. These attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for s period varying from one to three weeks, semetimes so violent as to incorpolate me for hosiness, and confine me to my bed. At extend to the teeth, produce toothsche, or to the throat, occasioning hourseness and partial loss of voice; and twice within the last few years it has so affected the right eye as to confine ma for weeks to a dark I had tried medicines and applications

never reads, never talks except to utter uerulcus complaint, and this last he inof various kinds; snuffs and other catarrhdulges in much less frequently than he at preparations of some half a dozen kinds applications to the head of campbor ginger and hot fomentation of differen kinds; and in connection with these the usual emetics and cathertics employed to induce counter action. But none of these had produced any permanent improve ment, and in the few instances in which temp ral relief was afforded, it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave she spends many hours in mournful conme greatly exhausted. Under these cir cum-tances I was led, though with some rejuctance, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your trestment. I found it soon beyond my hopes, reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed impossible. At the time when I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete had obtained a material relief which amply manner. While attending the high mass repaid me for my trial of your treatment, held in memory of the Czarowitch, who died recently at Nice. She rose during the w-s as effective as it was simple and philosophical. A substantial escape from my old stracks of catarrh, for the almost un precedented period of nearly half a year, In allusion to the story in the Nassau ness, which would have formerly rendered Guardian of the pirate off Inagus, the such an oscurrence inevitable, was, to me, proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement, The bark Lizzie, Captain Manson, sailed hence May 4th for Stettin, and is supposed to be the vessel; but we discredit the whole story, for she would not be in the ple justice to yourself and to those who may be suffering as I was, to add that I

> FREDERICK S. JEWELL, Prof. State Normal School. may312-26

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